AMERICAN WORKMEN ROBBED

That Denver Street-Railway Contract, and Its Effect on Home Workingmen.

Ten Million Pounds of Castings To Be Made in England Lower Than They Can Be Made Here-The Full Facts in the Case.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals English foundries are now making 5,000 tons of cast-iron yokes for the Denver (Col.) Cablecar Company right in the face of the fact that

a duty of 40 per cent has to be paid on casting shipped to the United States from abroad. I wish to call the attention of American molders and iron-workers to the case in point Not something that may happen in the future. but a business transaction of to-day. It demonstrates conclusively that the wages of Ameriear foundrymen of to-day are much higher than the wages of English foundrymen of today. It also proves that iron castings need

more protection instead of less protection. The Denver Street Cable Railroad Company recently asked for bids to furnish 5,000 tons of cast-iron yokes. They received a number of American bids and several English bids. Among the American bidders was the Bouton Foundry Company, of Chicago, Ill. Their superintendent, Mr. Barker, informed Mr. W. H. Brown, vice-president of the Haugh, Ketcham & Co. iron-works, of this city, that "the Bouton Foundry Company was among the unsuccessful bidders, and that the contract had been let to manufacturers at Bradford, England," the price being \$33 per ton of 2,000 lbs, delivered f. o. b., Denver, Col. The lowest American manufacturer's bid was \$38.90 per ton, delivered

at Denver, Col. This was a low bid. In June, 1887, Haugh, Ketcham & Co. iron-works (one of the oldest and best equipped foundries in the west) contracted to furnish the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, of Kansas City, Mo., This contract was made through Horace A. Keefer, of Kansas City, who is a broker in rail-road supplies, etc.] 1,000 cast-iron vokes for cable-car lines, the yokes to weigh 325 pounds each, which equals 325,000 pounds or 1621 tons, at \$43.50 per ton, delivered on cars in Kansas

The average price of pig-iron, per ton, in June,

Difference..... \$2.50 [The requirements of these yokes necessitates the use of good grades of pig-iron.] Price, per ton, paid Haugh, Ketcham & Co. iron-works in June, 1887, was......\$43.50

Less difference in price of pig-iron, per ton... 2.50 Price, per ton, Haugh, Ketcham & Co. iron-works would have bid with \$16.00 pig

Haugh, Ketcham & Co. iron-works made 6 per cent. profit, on the yokes furnished Kansas City, equals, per ton..... 2.32

It would cost H., K. & Co. iron-works \$38.68 per ton to deliver yokes in Kansas City to-day-add to this the low rate of 10c per ewt. or \$2 per ton for freight from Kansas City to Denver and you have \$40.68 per ton. It would cost H., K. & Co. iron-works \$40.68 per ton to deliver yokes in Denver to-day. The lowest American bid of \$38.90 per ton was a very low price from an American stand-point. We do not see how there could be any profit in the contract at that rate. Foundry wages are the same now as in June, 1887.

Now concerning the 5,000-ton English contract. Assuming that an Indianapolis foundry had agreed to deliver yokes in Denver for \$38.90 per ton, I propose to show what the price would be for yokes at Indianapolis; next to show what the price of yokes would be at Bradford, England, using as a basis the English bid on the 5,000 tons of yokes for Denver, and then compare the two.

The lowest American bid, delivered on cars, at Denver was \$38.90 Less freight per ton from InIndianapolis to Denver (on 5,000-ton lot), at 40 cents per

at Denver, was \$33.00 Less freight from any American seaport to Denver, 40 cents per hundred-weight; plus 10 cents per hundred weight for freight from Bradford (an English inland city) to the English coast and across the Atlantic

ocean to the American seaport; this makes 50 cents per hundred-weight, or \$10 per ton. This is a low estimate of transportation from England to Denver, for, if it costs well surely cost \$10 per ton from England Price at Bradford, including 40 per cent. duty \$23.00

Less duty on castings, 40 per cent...... 6.57 Net price at Bradford, England \$16.43 [I might remark right here that the present price of American pig iron is \$16 per ton, and say nothing about the cost of making the yokes.]

 Price at Indianapolis
 Per Ton.

 Price at Bradford, England
 \$30.90

 16.43
 English price less than American price\$14.47 The English price is 46 8-10 per cent. lower than the American price. I will call it 42 per

cent., thus deducting 48-10 per cent. to make this case conservative. That means while the English molder Indianapolis molder receives, receives, \$18 per week (loss 42 p. c. \$7.56.) \$10.44 per week.

8.70 per week. 15 par week (less 42 p. c. 6.39.) 12 per week (less 42 p. c. 5.04.) 6.96 per week. \$1 per yoke (less 42 p. c. 42.) 58 per yoke. In other words, the Indianapolis molders and helpers would have to work for the prices paid English molders and helpers before Indianapolis manufacturers could make vokes at the low price that they are being made for in England.

and if the 40 per cent. duty should be removed American molders and helpers would have to work for English wages, before American manufacturers could compete with England. If the molders and helpers would not work for these low wages then the American foundries would be compelled to close up and quit business, one or the other of those two things would surely happen. This applies not only to yokes but to castings of all kinds, columns, stove-plate, machine eastings, etc., for if Englishmen can make yokes

they can make casting of all kinds. Now, note this; don't say you advocate the Mills bill because your father was a Democrat. nor because you always voted with that party before, but consider your own interests and the interests of your families first, then consider the interests of political parties afterwards. Do not allow party prejudices to vote money right out of your own pockets. The mere word Republican or Democrat means nothing to you unless the principles the party advocates will benefit your condition. For the time being put aside your love for the words, "Democratic party," and consider where your own interests

If England can pay a duty of 40 per cent., or \$6.57 per ton on yokes, and yet bid lower on castings to be delivered in Denver, Col., than manufacturers in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and lower than manufacturers in the very city of Denver can bid, what show would American foundrymen bave if this duty of 40 prr cent. should be removed or even reduced?

Every molder and iron-worker will see at once that the duty should be incrersed on iron castings. While the Mills bill does not put castings on the free list it leans that way, and the Demoeratic party in its present position is surely not |

advocating an increase. Just see what an immense amount of work has been taken from American molders and helpers by the letting of this contract in Eng-Five thousand tons equals 10,000,000

Yokes made by H. K. & Co. iron-works averaged 325 pounds each, which means 30,769 yokes. A fair day's work is six yoxes per day for one molder and one helper, which means 5,128 days of work for one molder and helper.

Say the molder receives \$2.50 per day, 5,128 Say the helpers receive \$1.25 per day, 5,128 days means.....

This yoke contract means \$19,230 taken from American molders and helpers, that they are entitled to, and that they never can get. Figure it out for yourseives. The DePauw Foundry Company, of New Albany, paid \$1 per piece for having yokes molded. On that basis it means \$30,769 taken from American molders and helpers. This does not include the wages to ore miners, coal miners, casting cleaners, furnace men or railroad employes. For five thousand tons of castings means ten thousand tons of ore and ten thousand tons of fuel. Adding wages to cover these branches of business. the total amount of wages taken from America

would be very large. Nineteen thousand two hundred and thirty dollars taken from American moiders and helpers. This is right where protection comes in. The Republican party wants to protect Ameri-

can workingmen and keep American money at home. Vote for Harrison, Morton, Chandler and protection, which means good wages. To correct a misleading statement published in the Sentinel of Nov. 3: The Sentinel says that the contract was let to Horace A. Keefer, of Kansas City. That is probably true, but Mr. Keefer is a broker and not a manufacturer. To substantiate our statement that the foreign bid

"CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 3. "Hangb, Ketcham & Co. Iron-Works, Indianapolis, "Lowest American bid on Denver yokes, \$38.90 per ton; lowest foreign bid, delivered at Denver, \$33 to broker. Brokers bid to Cable Company, \$38 per ton. DEARBORN FOUNDRY COMPANY."

was the lowest, we give the following telegram:

The Dearborn Foundry Company were among the unsuccessful bidders. They are reliable and thoroughly responsible, and what they say can be counted as true.

It is altogether probable that the Denver Car Company did let its contract to Mr. Horace A. Keefer, who is a Kaneas City broker; and if Mr. Keefer is the broker whose bid was \$38 per ton. as the Dearborn Foundry Company states, then Mr. Keefer has made quite a nice thing out of the deal [It matters not whether the contract was actually let through a broker or directly let to an English firm-but the mere fact that the English firms bid lower than American firms is alarming. | The broker's bid was \$38 per ton; the foreign bid was \$33, which means \$5 per ton on 5,000 tons, which is \$25,000 profit to the broker. This \$25,000 represents just about the amount that the molders and helpers are out on account

of wages by this deal. Vote for Harrison, Morton, Chandler and protection, who advocate that American work and American money shall go to American workingmen, and not to American brokers and English B. O. HAUGH. With Haugh, Ketcham & Co., iron-works.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. A Railway in St. Joseph Had English Castings, The following affidavit of the president of the Wyatt Park railway, St. Joseph, Mo., is added testimony on the point of English-made castings for American railways:

State of Missouri, County of Buchapan. J. H. Huffman being duly sworn, deposes and says he is the president of the Wyatt Park railway, of St. Joseph, Mo.; that said company did contract with Rhalimer & Lighthall for all material and labor to build and equip above five miles of cable railway in said city of St. Joseph. and that said Rhalimer & Lightall did sub-contract for engines, driving machinery, yokes and other eastings to be used in construction of said cable railway with firms in England, and that there was sent to the city of St. Joseph a sample of said yokes for said cable railway that was cast in Bradford, England, and on which was east the following, to wit, on one side:

"Thornton & Gribben, Manufacturers, Bradford, Eng-

"A. H. Lighthall, 1888." And that there were stored in United States bonded warehouse in the city of New York, July, 1888, not less than 250 tons of said yokes awaiting shipment. J. M. HUFFMAN, Pres. Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public qualified, and whose commission expires March 7, 1891, this first day of October, A. D. P. V. WISE, Notary Public.

I certify that this is a true copy of the original affidavits now in my office, Room 604, Bank of Commerce Building. JAS. W. BELL. Nov. 1, 1888.

FOR THE SOUTHERN POOR CHILDREN.

Mr. George H. Vanderbilt to Establish a Large Industrial Institute.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 3.—George H. Vanderbilt and several friends from New York have just left Asheville, N C., where he has purchased 1,000 acres of fine mountain lands just beyond the city limits and along the banks of the Swannanoa river. Mr. Vanderbilt intends to build a large industrial institute on his new purchase and have its doors thrown open to all the poor white children who wish to be taught how to make a living. He intends to endow this institute liberally, and make it a monument to his family. He contemplates an institution far different from any now in the South. Children will be taught how to use complicated machinery and how to work in wood and metal, and in fact all that a skilled mechanic should know. Civil engineers and landscape gardeners have been emiloyed to lay off and improve the grounds. Other parties who whose property adjoin the tracts already bought say that they are considering propositions of purchase made them by the Vanderbilts. Rooms have been engaged at an Asheville house for W. K. Vanderbilt and Mr. George H. Vanderbilt for the month of March. They will then together personally look after the matter.

Business Embarrassments. FOXBORO, Mass., Nov. 3.—The Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine Company have gone into insolvency, with liabilities of \$40,000.

Boston, Nov. 3 .- Henry S. Dewey, the assignee in the case of William D. Forbes, late president of the National Bank of Redemption, says that the liabili-ties can be placed at \$200,000 and the nominal assets at \$60,000 to \$75,000, composed largely of Mr. Forbes's property. CHICAGO, Nov. 3 .- Owing to the complicated nat-

ure of the litigation and the similarity of names of the John B. Jeffrey Printing Company and the Jeffery Printing Company, certain inaccurscies crept in-to the report of the decision of Judge Tuley, in the case of the J. W. Butler Paper Company against the John B. Jeffrey Printing Company, sent in these dis-patches on the night of the 23d ult. The text of the Judge's finding, so far as it relates to the Jeffery Printing Company, was as follows: "When the sup-plemental bill was filed in this case the Jeffery Printing Company had carried on business for ten months, making new creditors, and some of its stock had passed into the hands of innocent parties. These creditors and new stockholders have acquired rights based upon the sales of the Supreme Court. The laches of ten mouths in bringing in the new coporation must also be considered. As this court cannot follow the rest it would, under the circumstances, be inequitable to maintain this bill against the Leffers. inequitable to maintain this bill against the Jeffery Printing Company. The bill will be dismissed as to that corporation for want of equity."

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the following-named

Elijah J. W. Warfield (deceased), Rensselaer; Ananias Roseboom, Crawfordsville; Philip Baceber, Haysville; Jesse Freeman, New Harmony; Benjamin F. Rodgers, Bennington; John Quarterman, Indianapolis; William Watson, Richmond; James A. Wells, Hackleman; Robert McNew, North Vernon; Bernard Warning, Seymour; John M. Larabee, Six Mile; Thomas Cox, Grand View; John W. Wills, Coatsville Albert Cloak, Indianapolis; Norman Steines, Grand View; Robert T. Knowles, Dillsbore; Daniel Barckdali, Indianapolis; William J. Wray, Eclipse: Albert Judd, North Vernon; Fred Leifer, Pierceton; Parley Day, Queensville; Joseph Weiner, Wilmington; Levi C. Wright, Orleans; Sylvester Swiger, Lafayette; John P. Rous, Greencastle; John McMahon, North Vernon; Isaac Davis, Kokomo; Riley S. Allen, Bartle; Jacob Nehmier, Terre Haute; James McDaniel, Decatur; Moses G. J. Pratt, Valparaiso; Ezra Deeren, Keystone; James W. Sines, Flora; Eli B. Johnson, Clayton; Marcus C. Brisben, North Madison; James T. Murphy, Sellersburg: Alice Osborne, former widow of Elijah J. Warfield, Rennselaer, minors of Elijah J.

Warfield, Rennselaer.

Murdered with an Ax. DENVER, Col., Nov. 3.-About a week ago, George Wetherell induced Charles McKane, of Pueblo, to

start with him for the mountains to visit a mining camp. Nothing more was heard of McKane unti yesterday, when his mutilated ramains were found in Beaver creek. His head had almost heen severed with an ax, while his body was shockingly mangled. Wetherell had murdered his victim while he slept. He then abstracted \$238 from McKane's pocket, stole his team, and drove to Denver. He could not satisfactorily account for the team, and the police arrested him on suspicion of being a horse-thief, but when a bloody ax was found in the wagon it appeared certain that he had committed murder. When the news of McKane's death was received the suspicion was verified. Wetherell was sent to the penitentiary on a life sentence, eighteen years ago, for the murder of a sheep-herder, but under the law passed two years ago, making twenty-five years the maximum imprisonment, Wetherell, with his commutation for good behavior, secured a release. He was taken to Canon City, last night, and placed in the penitentiary, as there was talk of lynching him.

Shocking Hand-Car Accident. ALTOONA, Pa., Nov. 3.—A telegram received this morning from Hopewell, Bedford county, contains the information of a terrible accident that commred on the Sandy Run branch of the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad yesterday. Fourteen employes of the road were coming down from the ore mines on a handcar, guided by Wm. Stull, when the forward wheel broke and with awful results, the occupants of the truck being scattered in every direction. Some of them were picked up forty feet away from the track. Samuel Hastings was caught and wound up in the wheels. He was instantly killed. Mahor Zoeth, the mine boss at Sandy Run, had his skull literally crushed in by the shock of the fall. He is dead. Samuel Knight and his brother, Lon Knight, were terribly cut up. Samuel Knight is not expected to live. Nicholas Stevens is thought to be fatally injured. Daniel Swisher had his back broken. A second cartruck, following the first, was signaled just in time to prevent a fearful crash. The scene was ghastly to an

Two Men Shot at a Political Rally.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Nov. 3 .- At a political rally, to-day, at Hope, a fight took place, in which was Joe Middleton, of Norristown, and William Miller, of Geneva Jacob Brannon, deputy marshal, undertook to arrest the parties, when resistance was offered and Brannon pulled his revolver and began shooting.
Middleton was shot twice from which he died. Miller was shot once the wound being a mortal one.

LAST WORDS TO THE VOTERS

Mr. Blaine Delivers Three Brief and Stirring Addresses in Brooklyn,

Urging Voters to Cast Ballots for Harrison and Protection-Another Widely-Known Democrat Declares For Harrison.

New York, Nov. 3 .- The Republican campaign in Brooklyn closed to-night, at Clermontavenue Rink, with a speech by Hon. J. G. Blaine, under the auspices of the organization of Irish protectionists. The structure has capacity to accommodate 5,000 persons, and they were there to-night, and more too. There was a brilliant scene in the building, where hundreds of gas burners blazed, bunting fluttered from the rafters, from the pockets of men, and from the hands of hundreds of women. Outside and about the building hissing rockets burnt holes in the night air aloft, and other pyrotechnics maintained about the place a glare like that of a conflagration. Hundreds unable to gain admission to the

ing stared through the windows and echoed lequent cheers of those who were listening inside. Judge Rooney presided at the meeting and essayed a speech, which was cut short by shouts for Mr. Blaine, who, amid cheers, advanced, and said :

Mr. Chairman-It is one of the infelicities of public speaker in a political campaign that, by the time the people are thoroughly aroused to the importance of the pending issues, the speaker himself s pretty thoroughly worn out; and he is worn out in trying to arouse the public to the point where they now are all over the United States on the question of protection to American industry. [Applause.] I did not come here to-night to make a lengthy speech, but briefly to sum up the case. Are you in favor of a protective tariff [Cries of "Yes," "Yes."] Then vote for Harrison. [Cries of "We'll do it."] Are you in favor of paying pensions to deserving sol-diers? [Cries of "Yes."] Then vote for Harrison. [Cries, "We will vote for him."] Are you against a President using a veto as if he was a voter in the Senate or House of Representatives! [Cries of "Yes, we are."] Then vote against Cleveland. [Cries of "We will."] Are you in favor of a thorough American system, through and through? [Cries of "We are."] Then, vote for Harrison. Are you in favor of using the surplus in the treasury of the United States to pay the public debt? [Cries of "Yes."] Then vote for Harrison. ["Yes, we will."] Are you against taking sixty million dollars out of the public treasury and loaning it to favorites without interest? [Cries of Well, I have something more to say on that point, for I have learned something since I last spoke labor concern on it. Not only have they taken \$60,000,000 and white folks." loaned it to pet banks in the United States, but they have done it through the agency of the back estab-lished by Mr. Jordan and the late Mr. Manning. They have made them a sort of government bureau. They gave them \$1,100,000 as a fixed balance to call their own, and then they have allowed them to pay out this \$60,000,000 to other banks, and by that means tried to get a large number of banks throughout the country to give them their entire business, and I say here that Louis XIV, of France, or Peter the Great, of Russia, or Napoleon, at his most absolute period, would never have dared to treat the treasury of their respective countries in that way-never. [Cheers.] And I wonder that it has not made a more profound sensation in this country. It is a source of surprise to me that the people have taken it so coolly. They have said-such papers as the New York Times and Evening Post—that Secretary Sherman did the same.
Well, I have been denying that a good while, and
this morning I read a speech from Secretary Sherman himself and he explained exactly the difference.
When Secretary Sherman made that marvelous loan
of 4 per cents. in 1879 they were sold through the banks, and paid for at the bank counters. And they were sold in order to pay the fives and sixes that would be redeemed three months afterward, and these banks were the agents to sell the one class of bonds and to retire the other, and the money was merely in transit between the man who paid for the United States fours and the man who got his pay for the surrendered sixes and fives. But these men have taken the money that was in the treasury, and, against every provision of law, have dipped their hands in up to the elbow and helped their friends. The other day I asked a man if he had heard of a single person, this year, who had gone from the Republican to the Democratic side. He said he had; that he knew one. He was a bank president, and he had a million dollars deposited. I said, "Thank God, you can't buy many of them for that price, for the money won't hold out." The most corrupt thing you can conceive of is to take the money of the government and give it out to the banks who can use their influence for the party in power. I saw, to my regret, in an Irish paper, the accusation made that the extradition treaty had been injuriously amended by a Republican committee, and reported to the Senate by a Republican committee. I state positively, and I state of my own knowledge, that there is not one particle of foundstion for that allegation, not the slightest, and that, like the fishery treaty, which sucrendered our rights

in the fisheries, this extradition treaty is supported in the Senate by the Democratic Senators, and by Referring to the Republican parade, which he

witnessed to-day, Mr. Blaine said: It was the most mighty political procession that ever trod the streets of New York [applause], and compared with that which the President of the United States came here last week to review, why, that was the picket guard merely to the Republican army. And, gentlemen, that procession is prophetic. It means that the people of New York are aroused— not on old party lines, not the old-fashioned fight between Democrats and Republicans, but a fight between protectionists and anti-protectionists-a fight between protection and free trade. [Cries, "Your are right," and prolonged cheers.]

Refore the people were dismissed, this telegram was read: INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 3.

W. H. Grace, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Please express to the Irish-American Protectioniet Association, in Brooklyn, my sincere thanks for their cordial greeting and hopeful prophecies. The indeendence of spirit and devotion to principle which they have shown in this campaign have been as conspicuous as they are creditable to their intelligence BENJAMIN HARRISNN.

After the rink meeting, Mr. Blaine was driven to a mass-meeting of Republicans held in the Grand Army Hall, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, where he made a short speech. He

"I have made one speech in Brooklyn this evening. and I came here to extend you greetings over the brilliant prospects of the Republican party on Tuesday next. And to be perfectly frank and generous, I will not say the Republican party, because the sup-porters of Harrison and Morton have proadened out away beyond any of the confines of the Republican party and take in thousands and tens of thousands of Democrats who are not willing to destroy the principle of protection in this country. And they, having joined us, will stay with us. If we differ, if we quarrel among ourselves, about this arti-cle, or the degree of duty in any schedule, we must stand together in the election. And within this union, which carries the flag of Union instead of the dirty bandanna-for, without any disrespect to the candidate for Vice-president, I think one of the most extraordinary campaign badges is a pocket handker-chief that a snuff-taker uses in his extremity—yes, I prefer the banner of the United States, which was porne up the great avenue of New York by sixty thousand people, and under that flag of protection we shall gain a great victory next Tuesday.

Mr. Blaine was conducted, after his second speech, to a skating rink in the outskirts of the city. The building is situated on Miserole avenue, in the Seventeenth ward, one of the Democratic strongholds of Brooklyn. The rink was cold and poorly lighted, and when Mr. Blaine entered it was after 10:30. He made his way through almost total darkness behind an improvised gallery which ran the entire length of the building. There were about 1,000 persons in the hall. It was impossible for him to conceal his fatigue, and he spoke but a few minutes, urging his hearers to acquit themselves in favor of protection, as the time to act was now at

The Scramble for Votes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 .- The National Democratic committee of Virginia has sent some 400 voters home, and expect to send 800 more by Monday. The Republican associations are quite as busy. The Maryland and other Democratic committees who have rooms here are scouring the departments to see that every Democrat goes home to vote on election day. Many New York, New Jersy and Indiana clerks have already gone, and more will leave to-day. All the Cabinet officers, with the exception of Attorneygeneral Garland, will go home to vote. Secretary Vilas and Postmaster-general Dickinson left last

Another Notable Convert. ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Nov. 3 .- President Cable, cf the Rock Island road, whose home was formerly in this city, and who has been a life-long Democrat, while on a visit here, the other day, stated that the ruinous policy of the present administration and its prospective continuation in the event of Mr. Cleveland's re-election, was such that he had determined to vote for General Harrison.

Trying to Capture an Old Desperado. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Nov. 3 .- Armed with two shotguns, two revolvers and unlimited ammunition. old Harrison Hogan, the terror of this part of the State, kept two deputy sheriffs at bay for several hours last Thursday, and according to the latest reports is still holding his own. Hogan, who is over seventy years old, has been at war with the officers of the law for several years, the trouble originating in a divorce suit which his wife entered against him. He has refused to obey the orders of the court and defies all efforts to arrest him. On Thursday last Deputy Sheriffs Link and Howell, disguising themselves as hunters, decided to make another attempt to capture the old man. They went to Ital' crock, on which Hogan has a shanty bost, and endeavored to lure him out by questioning him about the hunting in the neighborhood. Hogan was on the alert, however, and when the officers approached too near his float-

the officers retreated. Hogan declares that he will not be taken alive, and as the people in the vicinity are afraid of him, there is little likelihood that he will be captured except by an extended siege.

WHY THEY WANT FREE TRADE. Southerners Prefer to Import All Their Goods

Rather than Buy from the North, leveland Leader. They were taking a straw vote on the Lake Shore road this morning. It was Harrison all through the Wagner and day coaches and no Democrats outside of the smoker. On the smoker was a Democrat from Charleston, S. C. He shouted Cleveland in a high key. A moment afterwards I sat down by him and had a long talk. I found him to be an entertaining gentleman. He was very bright and innocently honest. "Why are you South Carolinians for Cleveland?" I asked. "Because," said he, "everybody in the South wants free trade, and the Democratic party will

give us free trade as soon as it dare to. "What do you want free trade for!" I asked. "Because, sir," he said, "we are tired of contributions to keep up your Yankee manufactories. We want to import our knives, gloves, pottery, paints and cloths straight from Europe. Of course, this would break up the Yankee factories. It would kill Gloversville, Trenton and Lawrence, and hurt Indianapolis and Cleveland, but what does the South care for that? We are no hypocrites. Charleston and Savannah

"Wouldn't that harm the poor working-people of the North?" I saked. "Why, of course, any fool can see that. But what do we care for your Northern mechanics? They fought us in 1861. We don't care if they do starve in 1888."

would import these things if we had free trade.

What do we care if the Yankee factories should

"What do you think of Northern men who will vote with your solid South to bring about such results?" I asked. "What do I think?" he mused, as he tapped his eye-glasses with a lead-pencil. "What do I think? Why, I think a laboring man in the North who would vote for free trade is about as contemptible as a negro in the South who would vote against the party who freed him. Our laboring class is composed of negroes. Free trade would dropall wages. We could hire our negroes cheaper with free trade than now with protection. When the price of labor drops in the North, it will drop in the South." "Do you think that way in the South?" I

asked. "Yes, that is the way we think. I want you Yankees to understand that we're no hypocrites down South. We know free trade would beem the South, and shut up Yankee manufactories. That's what we want. We know enough to vote for ourselves. We don't want labor protested. All we want protected is sugar and rice, and the Mills bill does that. Wool and labor concern the Yankees and negroes, not us

General Harrison's Religious Liberality. New York Mail and Express.

A letter to Mr. J. S. Clarkson, vice-chairman of the Republican national committee, published in Monday's issue of this paper, reveals the Republican candidate in a new light, and one just as favorable to him as any to which he has been exposed. As is well known, General Harrison is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, but if any one thinks on that account that his sympathies are narrow or his mind at all bigoted. he is wide of the mark. It seems that a new hospital is just opened in

Indianapolis, called St. Vincent's Hospital, for the benefit of which a fair was held, June 11 last. General Harrison was invited to speak at the opening of the fair. At first he thought of declining, but he reflected that, as a citizen of Indianapolis, it was his duty to give whatever encouragement he could to such a laudable enterprise, and he accepted the invitation. His speech on the occasion was, like all his speeches, a model of its kind. No man has shown a greater talent for adapting his utterances to the particular occasions which call them forth. On this occasion he brought his speech to a

conclusion by referring in appropriate terms to the services rendered by the Sisters of Charity during the war. "There was no battle-field so perilous or surgeon's table so bloody, that these sweet-faced women were not there offering such aid and such benefactions as only a woman's hand could minister." The tact that could enable a Presbyterian

elder to make a speech at a fair for the benefit of a Roman Catholic hospital, in such a manner as to please the Roman Catholics without sacrificing one jot or tittle of his Presbyterian principles, is a great equipment for a man soon to be called to the chief magistracy of the Nation.

A Romance of the Civil War. Philadelphia Times. Dr. F. H. Gross, while holding a clinic at the German Hospital, a few days ago, had before him a patient who had been admitted for a severe injury to one of his feet. After this had been examined, the man opened his shirt-collar to show an old scar on the lower part of his neck, which Dr. Gross at once declared to be the mark of a surgical operation. To this the patient assented, saying that he had been wounded twenty-five years ago in the Shenandoah valley, while, as a member of a New York regiment, he was engaged in a cavalry charge, and that on account of the dangerous character of this wound, comrades were unable at the time to remove him to a Union hospital, but were obliged to leave him at a farm-house, where a few weeks later he was captured by the rebels and taken to Libby Prison. The pistol wound just under his collar bone had almost healed, and the ball had been cut out of his back, but, from the injury to the deep arteries, a bloody tumor, in the shape of an sneurism, had formed, which was in danger of bursting and causing instant death. He was soon exchanged with other prisoners of war and sent North to Annapolis, and thence to Camp Parole, where an army surgeon placed a ligature on the sub-clavian artery, to prevent the rupture of the aneurismal tumor. After asking a few questions Dr. Gross discovered that he was the military surgeon who, twenty-five years before, had tied the patients sub-clavian artery. The two had never again met until the old soldier became the doctor's patient in the German Hospital in this city.

Where Cleveland Would Run Well. New York Mail and Express One of the raciest speakers of the country is Gen. George A. Sheridan. He is a wit as well as an orator. The other day in a country town he dropped into a barbar-shop to get shaved. Just as he seated himself in the chair a man touched him on the should and said: "Say, mister, ain't you the man that spoke here a day or two ago?" "Yes," responded the General. "Well, mister, I heard you. I'm a Democrat, though, from way back," said the man in a loud voice. "That's your privilege," quietly respond ed Sheridan. "You bet," came the reply, and then the man continued. "Sav, mister, do you know I expect to be in a State next Monday that'll cast 150,000 Democratic majority?" Sheridan's face assumed a very solema, look as he replied: "Why, my friend, you don't look as though you were in any danger of dying by Monday. "Who said anything about dying?" responded the man excitedly. "You did," said Sheridan. "No I didn't," came the reply. "Didn't you say you expected next Monday to be in a place where Cleveland would get a hundred and fifty thousand majority?" querried Sheridan. "Yes," was the reply. "Well," said Sheridan, solemnly, "you must expect to be in Hades then, and I never heard of any one getting there who did not die first." The man left the shop amid the hearty laughter of the crown.

Sam Jones's Recent Sayings. I don't know how to argue with a fellow that's silly. Sin not only makes a rascal of a fellow. but it makes him a fool. I don't carry my feeling around with me. I'm afraid some fool might burt'em. And when I go home I throw 'em over the back fence for Dat's why I stopped the train, sah." fear my wife will hurt 'em. Adam was a Methodist. How do I know it? Because the old rascal fell from grace. I never played base ball. I wouldn't have a dog that would play base-ball. A fellow gets off to himself to get out of bad company, and he finds he's penned up with the biggest rascal in town. You little two-wheeled Christians! The devil can give you ten miles the start and catch you It ain't what church you join, but what sort of a fellow comes in when you jine. A-w-a-y over yonder in the promised land. I

Boys, when you come in don't go in a hospital unless you're bad off. Lots of the church members were not making schedule time when I got here. Some people will talk about Sam Jones's converts and say they won't stand. If you are God's convert you will stand when the stars are fail-

Elections as Educators.

ain't a quarter of a mile to heaven.

November Century. For such a presidential election as that of 1888 with its fair and open struggle between two natural opposed political principles, and its consequent influence as a political educator for the American democracy, there need be nothing but congratulations for the country, let its cost be what it may. There have been elections over which no such congratulations could be uttered -elections in which the cost was as great and the educational results nothing or next to nothing: but no such criticism can be aimed at the election of this year. There are very few voters in this country who have not in November a far ing castle he opened fire on them with shotguns and revolver. The deputies returned the fire, the battle raging until their ammanition was exhausted, when beliefs than they had six month ago; and what-

ever may be the party results of the election this educational result is, after all, the funda mental reason for the existence of the presidential election itself. And as we see this result contiqually coming into greater prominence, we may congratulate ourselves more heartily on the wisdom which gave us such an educational force, and on its new proof that Democracy is not the rule of ignorance, but a system of self-educa-

Handsome Gown for Winter.

New York Evening Post. This is to be a winter in which the gowning for elegant receptions, dinners, balls, and other full-dress entertainments will be surpassingly magnificent and luxurious, judging by the array of princely toilets sent over, and soon to be exhibited, designed for these occasions. The fabrics are largely of Venetian, old Roman and Pompadour brocades, showing a marvelous blending of rare colors intermingled with gold and silver. The most striking and original features of the toilets appear in the arrangement of the bodice and the shape and finish of the neck and sleeves. In this respect there is great diversity. Artistic and historic effects have evidently been sought, and study made of the carefully treasured models of the old art schools. Antique sleeves of every shape and description. Joan d' Arc bodices, Vandyke ruffs. Venetian corsages with rich and rare lace guimpes, Louis XI cuirass bodices, high-standing fraises, and softly-falling frills of duchesse and point applique laces all appear among the stately robes; and also Paris-made gowns, that show a melange of the Grecian and Pompadour. In decided contrast, appear a number of simple but quaint and effective early Florentine styles that will be extensively favored.

The princesse dress is revived in a new shape for tea-gowns. This dress, as is well known, is high, and made with the waist and skirt in one piece. This will now be worn with a sort of Turkish robe or Directoire redingote above, and opening upon it, often without sleeves, the sleeves of the underdress taking their place. This novel gown is fastened at the neck and waist by large placques of silver or passe-menterie. The upper dress invariably differs from the under one, and may be of velvet, while the latter is silk, the reverse being equally often the case. The upper dress-redingote Turkish robe, or by whatever name it is called-is frequently lined with silk of a contrasting color in harmony with the rest of the dress, and is then just a trifle draped to show the lining-a feature which adds much to the elegance of the dress. When the redingote is of brocade, the lining will be of the prevailing tint in the flower or other designs of the brocade. This model, it is said, was copied from a gown worn last winter by Miss Ellen Terry in a scene in "Olivia," and also from another toilet she has lately worn in a scene in "The Amber Heart." In the latter instance the robe is of netted silver thread, the materials made by hand, requiring the constant work of five needlewomen for two weeks.

Metropolitan Echoes.

New York Mail and Express. The improved umbrella lamp of silver plate and crystal is a brilliant ornament.

Carriage robes are elegantenough now to pass for bedspreads from the guests' room. After-dinner coffee cups are in new shapes and sizes of the most exquisite china.

Men who go to extremes in dress have now a chance to be ridiculous with the new scarfs. Some of the modern brides fear to use grandma's veil lest they should be accused of poverty People who pay \$200 a dozen for decorated plates often wonder why they were so very fool-

An authoress's innovation of kid shoes with a compartment for each too is not likely to "ob-Women whose hands are not small never

should wear gloves on which there is raised stitching. Drum majors will be inclined to view with envy some of the newest and highest of the early winter bonnets. Happily the last gun bas fired for the Tam

O'Shanter, the fore and aft and the naval cap among young women. On Sundays the woman who carries the most sumptuously bound prayer-book is not always the one who knows it by heart.

Tinted stationery finds increasing favor among those who "go in" for such things, and the English "bond note sheets" make fashionable progress. There is not much danger that the Paris style of black silk embroidery on the side of dress trousers, as described by correspondents, will

receive attention from gentlemen in this coun-Many new and pretty examples in scarf-pins are the result of the revival of the Stanley and other scarfs requiring a center pin, and it is to be noted that pearls, white and black, are in

The evolution of the bedroom wrapper into a "tea gown" has been followed with considerable interest, and it is not unreasonable to suppose the Mother Hubbard will some day come back in silk and satin as a full-fledged, sumptuous

ball costume. Where Bruin Is Numerous.

Bangor (Me.) Industrial Journal. The whole country east of the Penobsco from Bangor north, is full of bears, and the veteran hunters are all on the war-path with rifle and trap. Queer bear yarns are begining to come in from all directions. A fellow who has been up on the East Branch, living in a logging camp, relates that one night recently he was awakened by a noise at the door, and thinking it was some sportsman or prospector who want-

ed a lodging be got up and let him in. When he opened the door the hospitable gunner was almost frightened out of his wits to come face to face with a 400-pound bear. The bear growled and started in, while the man howled and skipped out. The man was very scantily attired, but as he thought more of his skin than of his comfort he lost no time in getting to the top of the nearest tree, and there he roosted for two mortal hours in the frosty night, while the furry intruder regailed himself with such eatables as

the camp afforded. Finally, the beast baving gorged itself lun bered off, and the lone hunter chilled to the bone, descended to find that his repeating rifle, fully charged, stood just beside the door where he might have grabbed it in an instant and ever since he has been kicking himself for losing, at one tell swoop, all his provisions and a fine black bear. A farmer over in Clifton who has lost lots of sheep, now declares joyfully that he has got revenge, having found the thieving bear the other morning in his pasture, choked to death by a sheep's head.

Why She Was a Heroine.

Detroit Free Press. We were running down from Charleston to Savannah, and the train was humming along at high speed when the danger signal blew and the air brakes were put on hard. As the train stopped all the passengers piled out to see what was the trouble, and we soon discovered that a culvert around the short curve had been washed out. A negro woman had flagged the train with a white aprop, and of course we looked upon her as a heroine.

"When did you discover that the culvert had gone?" I asked. "Just about half an hour ago." "And your first thought was to stop the

"Well, you are a brave woman. We owe our lives to you.' " Does yel I never thought of that." "But you stopped the train."

train?"

"Yes sah, but I didn't want dat buligine to git off de track au' go plowin' frew my cotton patch an' frowin' hot water all ober the place.

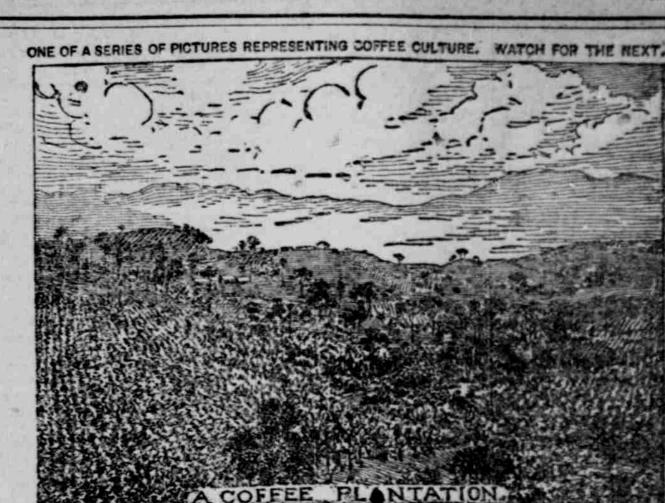
Useful in Indianapolis Street Cars. Providence Telegram.

A Bridgeport, Conn., man has invented a neat thing in the way of a steam-heater to carry about on the person. It is a small affair, consisting of a copper boiler, under which is a diminutive lamp, all eneased in a nickie box and balanced something like a compass, so that, no matter what position the outside box is in, the boiler and lamp will always remain in the required vertical position. The entire apparatus is so small that it can be carried in the pocket.

After the lamp is lighted the water in the boiler is heated, and circulated through rubber tubes, which run down the legs, around the ankles, up around the back and back to the boiler. The circulation of the water keeps the body warm on the coldest day. A safety valve and escape for a higher pressure of steam than the affair is allowed to carry blows off at the back of the westers neck. Elaborate heaters are being constructed for ladies' wear. They can be worn inside the bustle and entirely obscured. Before going out of the house the lady's maid can light the lamp, which, by the way, is guaged to run six, eight or ten hours.

Domestics in New York City.

Joseph Howard, jr., writes to America regarding salaries paid to domestics in New York. Here are Mr. Howard's statements: "I don't believe Mr. Vanderbilt pays \$10,000 a year to his head cook. I should think less of him than I do if such were the fact, but that cooks-chefs as they are called-are paid as high as \$2,000 in several private familes is a matter of fact. That



EGENE ON A COPFEE PLANTATION CHASE & SANBORN. OUR COFFEES HAVE A NATIONAL REPUTATION REPRESENTING THE FINEST CROWN. SEAL BRAND COFFEE JAVA and MOCHA; in its richness and delicacy of flavor. Justly called The Aristocratic Coffee of America. Always packed whole roasted (unground) in 2 lb. air-tight tin cans.

CRUSADE BLEND A skilful blending of strong, fla-coffees. Warranted not to contain a single Rio bean, and guaranteed to suit your taste as no other coffee will, at a moderate price. Always packed whole roasted (unground), in 1 lb. air-tight parchment packages. TEST FREE We are exclusively an importing house, selling opportunity of testing our famous coffee before buying, we will, upon receipt of 6 cents in stamps to cover the cost of can and postage, send free by mail a 1-4 pound of Seal Brand Coffee. Address CHASE & SANBORN, 118 BROAD ST., BOSTON, MASS.

make much more money than their less favored sisters is undeniable. Wages, however they may differ in individual instances, averages \$25 a month for a man waiter, the rest of the servants being women; \$20 for the cook, \$17 or \$18 for a laundress, \$16 for a chambermaid. I suppose in a family where two servants are employed a cook receives, on the average, \$16 a month, and the chambermaid \$13, and in homes where a general house girl alone is employed, from \$12 to \$15 a month. These prices are much higher than they were twenty years ago, when moderately placed families paid \$7 a month for a cook and \$6 for a chambermaid."

Why She Wore Mourning.

San Francisco Chronicle. She looked very pretty in black. She knew it and she wore it whenever she got a chance. She went into mourning for everybody she heard of who was dead. She read the death list in the paper every morning and always had some distant relative or intimate friend in whose memory she wore black. Crape was her adoration, and she very nearly caught two or three sentimental old bachelors in the boarding-house by her supposed sympathetic nature; but they found out that she didn't know the people she was mourning for, and they gave her up. She had exhausted all the people she could reasonably mourn for, when Bob Ingersoll started in making it hot for the infernal regions and raising a fuss generally about the other world. One day during this excitement she appeared in black, very deep indeed. The other boarders had long ceased to have any respect for her grief and they simply plumped out the question:

"Who are you in mourning for this morning?" "I heard Bob Ingersoll last night and I am in mourning for the devil."

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Indications.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3. For Lower Michigan-Warmer; fair; southerly For Upper Michigan-Light rains; variable winds; stationary temperature.

For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois-Warmer; westerly,

shifting to southerly winds. SPCECIAL INDICATIONS FOR TUESDAY. The storm indications which now prevail from Kansas northward to British America will probably pass eastward to the Atlantic by Monday night. The indications are that generally fair weather will prevail in the States east of the Mississippi valley dur-

ing Tuesday. Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 3. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather | Pres 7 A. M... 30.25 42 91 North Clear. 2 P. M... 30.16 62 39 Nw'st Clear. 7 P. M... |30.16 | 55 | 53 | South Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 63; minimum thermometer, 41.
Following is a comparative statement of the condiion of temperature and precipitation on Nov. 3. Tem. Precip. Mean..... 48

Gen	INDI	ANAP(3-7	P. M.
Station.	Bar-	Thermometer.			Pra	-
		Exp.	Min.	Max		Total P
New York city	30.02		48	64	.04	Clear.
Suffalo, N. Y	30.08	50	44			Clear.
hiladelphia, Pa	30.02	56	58	66	.01	Clear.
ittsburg. Pa	30.14		52	58		Clear.
Vashington, D.C.	30.10	54	56	70	T	Clear.
harleston, S. C	29.98					Clear.
tlanta, Ga	30.08		34	68		Clear.
acksonville, Fla.	30.02	72	60	84	*****	Clear.
ensacola, Fla	30.02	72	68	82	.06	Clear.
lontgomery, Ala	30.00	64	68	80	****	Clear.
icksburg, Miss	30.10	64	60	68	*****	Cloudy
ew Orleans, La.	30.04		64	80		Clear.
ittle Rock, Ark.	30.12		50	70	*****	Clear.
alveston. Tex	30.04		72	70		Clear.
an Antonio, Tex	30.12	72 60	62	02	****	Clear.
lemphis, Tenn	30.12		50			
ashville, Tenn	30.18		52	60		Clear.
ouisville, Ky dianapolis, Ind.		56	46	69	*****	Clear.
incinnati, O	30.18		76	64		Clear.
leveland, O	30.16		46	54	*****	Clear.
oledo. O	30.14		40	58		Clear.
larquette, Mien.	30.04		34	50		Cloudy
Ste. Marie, Mich			34	44	T	Clear.
hicago, Ill	30.08	54	36			Clear.
siro, Ill	30.14	58	44			Clear.
pringfield, Ill	30.12	54	36	68		Clear.
ilwaukee, Wis	30.02	50	38	53		Clear.
vluth, Minn	29.94	44	34			Cloudy
t. Paul, Minn	29.86	48	34	54		Fair.
lorehead, Minn	29.86	44	36	-46	T	Cloudy
t. Vincent, Minn	29.88	38	24	44		Clear.
avenport, la	30.02	56	36			Clear.
ubuque, Ia	29.96	56	1000000			Clear.
es Moines, Ia	29.94		36	32.7		Clear.
t. Louis, Mo	30.14		42	64		Clear.
ausas City, Mo.	30.02		4.2	70		Clear.
t. Sill, Ind. T	30.06		40	74	****	Clear.
odge City Kan.	29.90		38			Fair.
maha, Neb	29.90		42	100000		Clear.
orth Platte, Neb	20.50	58	34	74		Cloudy
alentine Neb	30.02		42	46	.06	Snow.
ankton, D. T	30.00		30	78		Fair.
t. Sully, D. T	29.76		28	58		Clear.
Sismarck, D. T	29.86		26	68	.01	Cloudy
L. Buford, D. T.	30.00	36	28	46		Fair.
CAPTERINE BILLIES						

T-Traces of precipitation. Local News Notes. There were twenty-seven deaths and forty births in the city during the last week.

H. C. Pyles, fifty years of age, had a foot crushed yesterday by it being caught in the Vance Block ele-Jacob Walters, sixty years of age, living at 292 North Pennsylvania street, was run over on the Michigan road yesterday afternoon by two horsemen running a race. He was seriously injured. Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday for the Fireside Savings and Loan Association of Indianapolis. It has a capital stock of \$200,000. Charles W. Eichrodt, Israel S. Cox and Wm. H. Hubbard and

Qu'Apelle, N. W.T 29.78 34 38 Cloudy

Practice of the column of the

Pueblo, Col..... 29.88 64 28 72 Fair, Santa Fe, N. M... 30.10 54 32 56 .06 Cloudy Salt Lake City... 29.92 48 48 64 Cloudy Ft. Washakie, Wy 29.86 44 44 60 Fair.

The Prices of Coal.

others are the directors.

The schedule issued by the Indianapolis Coal Exchange shows no lower prices on any of the grades than last year, some being the same, while there is an advance in the others. Anthracite is now quoted at \$8. Pittsburg is 50 cents higher. Raymond and Winnifrede gas-house and crushed coke and Indiana cannel are each 50 cents higher. Jackson, Brazil, Dugger, Island City and Piedmont are quoted at the same prices as last year.

A Brakeman Killed.

A telegram was received by the police, last night, from Franklin, stating that George Miller, a brake-man on the O., I. & W., whose home is in this city. had been fatally shot there about 9 o'clock. No further particulars were given.

Onions are best kept in a cool barn loft and on the approach of cold weather covered with about one foot of chaff well packed down, and FRATERNITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Odd-Fellows. Capital Lodge conferred the initiatory degree on Friday night

The initiatory degree was conferred on Wednesday night by Philoxenian Lodge. General Milice, commander of the department will muster a canton at Valparaiso on the 16th

Fidelity Lodge, D. of R., of this city, buried Mrs. Ryan, a member of that lodge, last San-Mrs. Alva Stone, D. D. G. M., instituted a

Rebekah Degree lodge at Waterloo, DeKallo county recently. P. G. Rep. Phillips, of British Columbia, is visiting friends in this city. He was a charter member of California Lodge, No. 1, the firms lodge instituted in that State. He is a "forty-

For some months past the interest in lodge

meetings has been very limited on account of

the attention given to politics. This will be over in another week, when we may look for a better attendance and more interest in lodge Metropolitan Encampment meets to-morrow night in regular session. The Patriarchal degree will be conferred and several propositions received for membership. Under the influence of

the canton movement it is expected that many new members will be added to the roll of membership in the encampment during the winter Quite a number of the members of the various lodges accepted the invitation of Capton Indianapolis, and met with it on Monday evening. The new uniforms of the chevaliers were greatly admired and much enthusiasm was aroused. The movement is growing in interest and before the opening of spring a full canten, uniformed and equipped, will be seen upon the streets. The terms upon which the uniforms

are secured are very reasonable, and within the means of any member of the order. Knights of Pythias.

ice will be ready for distribution and sent to

Star Lodge conferred the first rank on Tuesday night last Three additional lodges will be instituted soon after the close of the political campaign. The journal of proceedings of the Supreme

George Riddle, sr., one of the oldest past char cellors in Indiana, and a member of Prieudshi Lodge, No. 10, died at his home in New Albany Sunday last Past Chancellors L. U. Downey, of Gosport,

No. 160; J. A. Hill, of No. 16, Greencastle, and

all lodge in Indiana at an early day.

Vice-chancellor D. J. Dungan, of Gesport, were in the city on Friday. Since the success of New Albany Division, No. 4, at Evansville and Louisville, in winning first prizes in competitive drill, the division has been increasing in membership at a rapid rate. Applications have been received and warrants issued during the past week for divisions of the niform Rank at Dulute, Minn.; Canton, Md.;

ort Townsend, W. T.; Columbia, S. C., and aquemine, La. A temple of Pythian Sisters was instituted at lwood last night. One will be organized as oal Blaff on the 13th. Applications have also en received from Vernon and Danville in ad-

tion to those places heretofore mentioned. United Ancient Order of Druids, Capital City Grove received three applicants r membership at its last meeting. The offiers recently elected for the ensuing term were stalled. The revised ritual and work for the apter have not yet been received. The nak orm and drill will excel, it is thought, anything w used, and there will be a large drill corps

ganized soon. Improved Order of Red Men. Palmetto Tribe is still going shead. Last onday night a petition was received for adopon and several more are to come. The chiefs this tribe say they want to make it the largest ibe in these hunting grounds.

To-Day's Religious Services. At all the Churches, except those noted, the gular pastors will preach.

The Rev. John A Broadus will preach at the irst Baptist Church to-day. At the Mayflower Church the Rev. M. Angele ougherty, of Terre Asute, will occupy the pult morning and evening. There will be a full choral service at Grace

athedral (Episcopal), corner of St. Jee and ennsylvania streets, this evening. The rmon will be by Rev. George Swan. At the First Baptist Church this evening the ans c. the Sunday-school Association will be onsidered. Drs. Gilbert, Haines, Keene, and hers will deliver addresses on various topics slative to this work. There will be a choice rogramme of music rendered. Superintende nts and teachers of schools, and pastors and

l other Christian workers are invited to at-Escaped from the Work-House, John Barry, who was last week sentenced to the workhouse for sixty-four days, made his escape from there at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The sentence was a third offense for drankenness. He escaped while

working in the garden. THE WONDERFUL CARLSBAD SPRINGS.

An Eminent Physician Reads a Paper

of Great Interest Before the Interus.

tional Medical Congress. At the Ninth International Medical Congress, Dr. A. L. A. Toboldt, of the University of Pennsylva read a paper stating that out of thirty cases treet-ed with Carlabad Water and the Powder Carlabad Sprued with Carisbad Water and the Fowder Carisbad Sprudel Sait for chronic constipation, hypochondria, disease of the liver and kidneys, jaundice, adiposis, disabetes, dropsy from valvular heart disease, dyspepain, catarrhal inflammation of the stomach, ulcer of the stomach or spleen, children with marasmus, gout, rheumatism of the joints, gravel, etc., twenty-six were entirely cured, three much improved, and one not treated long enough. Average time of treatment, four weeks. The Doctor claims, in conclusion of his paper, that the Carlebad Mineral Water, as exported by the city of Carlebad, being the natural product, is much to be preferred, where the quantity of water is no objection, particularly in diseases of the stomach. Whenever the quantity of water cannot be taken the Powder Carlabad Sprudel Salt (genuine imports will answer equally as well. He states that the offect of the Water and Powder Sprudel Salt is to be relied upon, independently of any adjuncts of treatment, such as diet and exercise, etc. "My expectence with the genuine imported Carlsbad Sait in pour der form has been such that I may truly say that no remedy which I have employed, has given me as much pleasure and profit as this particular one." The design of the desi of Salt is a teaspoonful three times a day dissolved in water. The GENUINE article is bottled under the supervision of the city of Carlsbad, and has the seal of the city, and the signature of Elsner & Mendelson Co.

on the neck of every bottle. All others are worthless imitations. The genuine is never sold in bulk. Dr. Toboldt's paper and table of cases mailed to any address upon application to the agents of the Carlsbad Spring, Eisner & Mendelson Company, 6 Barclay Street, New York. For sale by all druggists. The genuine Johann Hoff's Mait Extract has the signature of "JOHANN HOFF" and "MORFTE EISNER," on the neck of every bottle. It is the bea nutritive tonie in convalescence, dyspepsia for weak and debilitated. Beware of imitatious.

not handled when frozen, except when wanted NER & MENDELSON Co. Sole Agents. For mie